

was started by robber bees gaining access to a few kegs of honey which had been purchased some time before. He said that the incipency of the disease was difficult to describe. A few affected cells appeared at first, the larva was a light coffee color, as the disease advanced the larva changed to a dark coffee color like the coffee berry, and finally dried up in one side of the cell. If a tooth-pick be inserted into an affected cell the diseased matter will adhere forming a sort of string. The speaker stated that during the past season they had had sixty cases, each as soon as discovered was treated as follows. All the combs of the affected hives, after the bees were shaken off into a clean new hive, were consigned to the boiler furnace. He thought it cheaper to give the bees a clean set of new frames filled with foundation than to extract the old diseased comb, render out the wax and boil the frames for use again. The diseased hives were then scalded out with steam. He was not sure but that the disease might appear again the coming season, but in no colonies so treated did the disease reappear. After the speaker closed Dr. Besse said he did not think it necessary to go to the great waste or expense of burning up the frames, combs and honey. Why not extract the honey render the wax and boil the frames, and in that way save that which would otherwise be wasted? Pres. Root thought there would be a good deal of risk attending such a practise that robber bees might gain access to the diseased honey and wax while so working. After further discussion of the above subject the convention adjourned to 1 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Pres. Root in the chair. A list of questions was handed in by G. R. Morris and discussed in the following order:

How should a house be constructed to keep honey best both winter and summer?

Dr. Besse.—Keep it in a dry house where it never reaches either extreme of heat or cold.

Secretary.—Keep it in a honey house that gets quite warm in summer and fall, then remove to some room in house where the temperature does not go

down to freezing.

C. Cole.—Do not keep it—sell it.

Is comb honey injured or made unsaleable by freezing?

After some discussion it was generally agreed that the quality was not injured by freezing but combs cracked by freezing and thawing would cause the honey to drip.

Which is the best mode to control or prevent swarming?

J. W. Newlove.—I use single tier crates and give the bees plenty of room by tiering up. Put a crate on the hive about ten days before the honey flow starts, when the bees are thoroughly at work and have filled the sections about half, raise the crate and put under it an empty one and so on, giving plenty of room. I find that by this plan that they seldom swarm.

Secretary.—It is an easy matter to control swarming when running for extracted honey, as a liberal use of the extractor will greatly control, but the difficulty comes in when working for comb honey. I have practised very successfully extracting from the side combs in brood chamber placing them in center if the colony is very populous remove one comb placing an empty frame with but a starter in the centre thereby giving the queen plenty of room at the same time putting on one tier of sections, then tiering up as fast as the honey flow will warrant.

Will the drone progeny of an Italian queen be pure Italian provided that she mated with a Hybrid drone?

There was no one present who had any occasion to doubt the well founded principles of Dzierzon and other writers on this subject.

Which is best to give a new swarm full frames of foundation or only starters?

Dr. Besse.—I use starters only.

Pres. Root.—Gave W. Z. Hutchinsons plan.

J. S. Ricketts.—Said that Mrs. Jennie Culp used full sheets of foundation and much preferred them.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

C. A. Jones gave a talk on "The production of fine comb honey," which was very interesting but too lengthy to give in detail. The following are a few extracts: